

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE FOUNDER OF A NEW SCHOOL
OF SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.

Domestic Science In Europe—The Fashion In Quilts—Social Position In Business—Women Demand an Equal Chance.

Few novelists have had the opportunity of writing up to find themselves famous three upon them with as spontaneously then has Ellen Lagerlöf who is now the most famous author in Sweden and is regarded as the leader of a new school of literature. Only two years ago Lagerlöf was an obscure schoolgirl. As a teacher, however, she had a desire to enter literary work but no opportunity offered until the publication of Idun, a Swedish magazine for women, offered a prize for the best literary work by a Swedish woman. "The teacher" was awarded the first prize, her con-



MRS. LINDA HALL LERNER.

tribution being "Gösta Berling's Saga." It was copied extensively and was well known among Scandinavians before it was known that the author was the obscure teacher. It was then that Lagerlöf found fame at her door. Her little competition was translated into French, German, Italian and English, and the foreign critics regarded it as highly as did her own countrymen. She gave her ready to the press "The Queen of Sweden" and "The Legend of the Swan," and publishers are fighting among themselves for the privilege of having the first edition. These books are destined to mark a new era in Swedish literature.

Domestic Science In Europe.

Mrs. Linda Hall Lerner of Syracuse, president of the National Household Economic Association, has come to this city to spend the winter and promote the interests of the association.

Upon the invitation of F. W. Peck Mrs. Lerner spoke on household economics at the congress of women in Paris last summer. She also spent several months traveling through the different European countries to study domestic science problems. In speaking of the conditions there Mrs. Lerner said to a Tribune reporter yesterday:

"Although it was vacation time in all the countries that I visited, from what I saw in France, Germany, Holland, England and Ireland I am convinced that quite as much is being done to advance the study of household economics there as in this country."

"The European women are more domestic in their tastes than American women and do not go into business so easily."

"In Germany particularly it amounts almost to a disgrace for a woman not to know the fundamental principles and even the finer details of housewifery. In many instances where daughters of well-to-do families are not trained in domestic science schools they are sent by their parents into other families as assistants to obtain the necessary training in housework before undertaking the responsibilities of their own homes. A society exists in Germany that has for its object the establishment of domestic science schools for women in various parts of the land. Thoroughness in performing every kind of woman's work is the object of these institutions. Farm work, such as poultry raising, butter and cheese making, the cultivation of vegetable and flower gardens, etc., in addition to the instruction in housework, is taught. These schools are patronized largely by city people who have country houses."

I visited the Pestalozzi-Froebel House in Berlin, which is under the patronage of the emperor and empress and to which the empress is said to contribute liberally. The object of this school is to teach women of all classes to do every kind of work demanded of women. Students of rich families are required to have finished a high school course and during their residence in the school learn the practical methods of housework, doing all of their own laundering while there. They are instructed in mending and the care of linens, the cleaning of silver and brass, the value of foods and scientific and practical cooking, gardening, etc. There are special courses in laundry and dietary cooking for physicians and nurses. In vacation time there are classes where employees may receive instruction during the absence of their employers from the city. Children from the common schools spend two half days of the week in the school, receiving their dinner and paying 20 cents a month. Children of the very poor after confirmation by paying 10 cents a month may go every day at 9 and stay until 7, receiving instruction in the various branches and three meals a day. A restaurant which is supplied by the cooking classes is run in connection with the institution. By this means

well as by the tuition received from those to do studies is a part of the income of the school is obtained.

The Fashion In Quilts.

Women nowadays not only make the chintz furniture covers, the window draperies and the valances, the furniture of their bedrooms match their design the better if put on the walls, but they make the curtains and wool quilts match as well. When in 1875 a woman in a small town in the hills of Georgia, who had no skill in the art, made a quilt which she sold for \$100, it was a great success. She was soon followed by others, and the fashion spread rapidly throughout the state.

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Women and Legislation.

Evidently that women's clubs are entering the field of legislative activity was the most prominent general fact at the meeting of the State Federation in Rockford. While the Illinois Federation is composed chiefly of clubs which have an expressed literary purpose, their most enthusiastic action in the federation is along the line of securing legislative enactments. The success of the women in securing the passage of some of the bills they have worked for in the last few years in this state has encouraged them to further efforts. Should the several movements proposed to the federation be undertaken this winter the Illinois Federation of Clubs will become a recognized factor in the lobby at Springfield.

All the flowers are to be found in the designs. Some of them also have the Japanese up and down effect that is so attractive. It is these floral designs that are best suited to match pretty chintz wallpaper, or the quilts in only one color are purchased blue for a blue room, pink for a pink room, etc. The popular line of wool quilts with the silk covers cost \$15, and the prices range upward to \$24 or even more for some of the finer ones.

The finest covers are as a rule to be found on the down quilts. A blue satin one, for instance, has the whole center covered with a handsome square or white lace and a border of the lace running the edge. A quilt like this costs \$40.

Blankets can be found now that are nearly as light and soft as the down on wool quilts. The best of these are the French blankets, thick and soft, which have the warmth of two ordinary blankets. They do not come in pairs, and each blanket is bound at both ends with a wide satin binding. These sell for \$10 to \$18 apiece.—New York Times.

Social Position In Business.

Two women who embarked in business last week showed shrewd sense. They opened a restaurant for women, but instead of calling it by any such pretentious name they named it a club and gave out that none but members would be admitted. The members were selected with due discrimination.

Mrs. A., who is rich and has a large circle of acquaintances, gave a list of persons whom she thought would be interested in finding a good luncheon place in the shopping district. Cards of membership were sent to these persons with notice to the effect that they had been recommended by Mrs. A. It was pointed out that there were no initiation fees and no dues. Moreover, members had the privilege of bringing friends to lunch. That was a master stroke, for women do not like taking guests to places to which there is an exclusive entrance.

The rooms were fitted up not only with taste, but elegance. The well dressed proprietors attended personally to details and greeted those who came cordially, and their manner of treating the guests as largely a jest did not prevent their looking after the service, which was as admirable as the equipment and the food furnished.

The prices on the menu indicated that cheapness was not to be one of the attractions of the place. "Club" cake, "candy" ice cream and other specialties of the club have an extra price.

There is no sign at the street door to call attention to the club. One takes an elevator and gets off at a door on the third floor marked "For Members Only" and presents a ticket if she is unknown or tells who sent her. Then she is treated with flattering courtesy and attention, which causes one to resolve that she will come often and that she will entertain her friends there. There is a reception and lounging room if a woman is tired or has to wait to keep an appointment.

Next to social position as a means of advancing trade enterprises club relations are utilized with the greatest effect. A woman who is the president of two clubs and a member of at least a dozen opened a shop recently. Not her direct connection with the clubs, but the many indirect "pulls" that she has by means of it were made the most of to give her a good send off and to bring trade her way. As a result her business is gratifying, and her friends say she will make a fortune out of it.—New York Times.

Women Demand an Equal Chance.

At the next session of the Georgia general assembly a bill will be introduced the purpose of which is to open the doors of the textile department of the Georgia School of Technology to women more than 18 years old. The women of the state are greatly interested in the bill, and a woman writer in the Atlanta Journal has given some strong sentimental and practical reasons in favor of its passage. She calls attention to the fact that of all industries none is more distinctly feminine than is the textile art. It is but natural that women should follow the loom and the spindle in their passage from the home to the factory. She reminds her readers that whereas there has been an outcry from men over the invasion by women of industries once given over exclusively to the sterner sex no word

of complaint has come from women that men have of late years crowded into the historically feminine fields of domestic arts—cooking, sewing, washing, serving and weaving. To her this silence seems to come not from the untrained fact, but because women are quite willing that all the spheres of activity be opened to all and capacity be the only patent of eligibility.

Holding this view, she argues that a free field for all demands in justice equal opportunities for all, and she urges the right of women to be educated in the state textile school equally with the men. She asks for her sex no favors, no handups. If, when they have been educated their capacity is not shown to rank with that of men, she is willing that they should lag behind. She has no fear that if they prove their capacity they will not find employment in the highest places in the arts, because labor which is skilled never fails to find a premium over that which is unskilled. She asks that the women of Georgia at least receive the opportunity to demonstrate their fitness or unfitness to cope with men in this distinctly woman's field.

"I have a dozen downy quilts packed away," said a wealthy woman the other day, "and I am getting a supply of wool quilts to take their place. The down is altogether too warm in a well heated house, and I can't use them." The wool quilt has all the advantages of the down, with the additional one, if one looks upon it from that standpoint, that they are a little cheaper. They are lined with a fine quality of Shetland wool, are soft and fuzzy, covered with the prettiness of silks and satins, and they make an ideal bed covering.

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Women and Legislation.

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The Letter of the Law.

Among the many serious discussions over the interpretation of certain rules of golf it is refreshing to come across something amusing. The rule to the effect that "before striking the ball the player shall not move, bend or break anything fixed or growing near the ball" has many a time led to a serious dispute, but the bumerang interpretation of the rule, according to The Scotsman, was made in the course of a game at Ranelagh.

One of the players directed his caddie to drive away some lambs which were in the line of fire, and when this had been done he played his stroke in comfort. His surprise was great when his adversary promptly claimed the hole on the ground that the lambs were "growing," and according to the rule the penalty for removing anything growing was the loss of the hole.

An old hand might easily smile at this claim, but it might disconcert a younger player and prove sufficient to win more than one hole by putting him "off his game." Such an instance actually occurred once in the East Lothian Country cup competition, when a young north Berwick player, who had innocently removed a growing worm from the line of his put, was accused by an elderly opponent of breaking this rule. The thing was done in jest, but the blush of the youth and the erratic nature of his play for some time after showed that the joke had quite unintentionally done mischief.

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The Figures Will Speak.

It is probable that if an accurate census of poultry and eggs can be taken it will be found that the value thereof will exceed \$200,000,000. This is an enormous sum and throws the "fancy" part far into the shade. It is the great trainloads of poultry and eggs going to the large cities that show the magnitude of the poultry interests.

While the farmers largely assist in this production, yet the cities, towns and villages contain thousands who keep small flocks. The hen is but a small creature, but there are millions of hens, and they produce something every day in the year. In the face of a great array of figures and facts let the poultry business have its proper place, for it is the rival of any other. Cattle, horses, sheep, swine and even wheat are falling to the rear behind poultry.

And yet it is styled a "fancy" business and breeders fail to comprehend the figures.

Jack Rabbits as Belgian Hares.

The San Francisco Chronicle tells of the remunerative venture of two farmhands in the Belgian hare business. Their stock in trade was a cheap team, a covered wagon with a fine sounding name painted on it and a stock of jack rabbits. Their story was that they were overstocked and must reduce stock, so they sold at a discount from prevailing high prices. From \$25 to \$25 a pair satisfied them, and they did a rushing business. But to dividing the profits they quarreled and the one that was worsted gave the snap away.

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MEETINGS every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.

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